

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 2128

THURSDAY, MARCH 11. 1742.

11. 2098.

Yesterday arrived two Mails from France, and one from Holland.

Petersburgh, Feb. 23.

  
Eldt-Marshall Lacy is to command in Chief here, during the Absence of her Imperial Majesty at Moscow, and General Keith and Major-General Lieven are to act under his Orders. Admiral Galloway and Vice-Admiral O Brian, who are to command the Fleet, have also had an Audience of her Majesty. Count Musin Pushin, who had his Tongue cut out in the last Reign, return'd lately from his Exile, and had an Audience of the Empress, to whom he presented a Memorial desiring to be restored to his Estate, which was granted in the most obliging Manner. Last Week they began to sell the rich Furniture of the Persons lately condemn'd, which it is conceived will produce several Millions of Rubles.

Vienna, March 3. The Prussian and Saxon Troops act vigorously on our Frontiers, and seem determin'd to advance even to this City, if the Armies of the Queen our Sovereign do not hinder them by offering them Battle. The Reports rais'd about the Prince Ragotski are absolutely false, that Prince dying during the last War: Neither is there the least Apprehension that the Turks will break the Treaty of Belgrade. There is just as much Truth in the silly Story industriously trumpeted about, that the Queen our Sovereign would declare herself Electress of Bavaria; which is a thing that never entered her Head, or was so much as talk'd of here.

Milan, Feb. 28. Last Sunday Count Thaun our Governor gave a grand Entertainment to certain Officers in the Service of the King of Sardinia, on account of his Majesty's having declar'd that he was bound by Treaty to defend the Dominions of the Queen of Hungary, and that he was determin'd to perform his Engagements against any Power that should attempt to dismember any Part of her Italian Territories.

Paris, March 12. Letters from Toulon inform us that the joint Squadrons of France and Spain are safe in that Port, the former consisting of 14 the latter of 18 Men of War. We begin to grow every day more and more apprehensive of a general War. We flatter ourselves however that when his Prussian Majesty appears before Vienna, her Hungarian Majesty will be oblig'd to accept the Treaty of Partition. Actions 1965 Liv.

Hague, March 16. It is reported here and generally believ'd, that the French will shortly form two very considerable Armies, one in Flanders under the Command of Marshal Maillebois, and the other in the Heart of Germany under M. Belle Isle. The new Empress was crown'd with great Solemnity on the 8th at Frankfurt; and the Infant Don Philip is actually set out for Italy thro' France.

Stockholm, Feb. 20. Our Ministry are alike attentive to the Affairs of War and of Peace, nor do they shew any greater Concern for carrying the Glory of the Nation to the highest Pitch, than they do for propagating Commerce, and improving Manufactures, which are Things seldom mentioned among the great Exploits of Statesmen. Upon their Representations the King has determin'd to cause two Canals to be made, which when finish'd will be of infinite Consequence to the Trade of this Kingdom. The first is to extend from the Lake of Vener to the River of Gottenbourg, and the other from the same Lake to the Town of Orebroe. Commissioners are actually appointed to take a View of the Country, in order afterwards to report the Expence these Canals will require. It is plain, that when they are once finish'd the whole Trade of the Kingdom will receive infinite Benefit thereby; for Gottenbourg is a Port upon the Ocean, and by the Help of the intended Works there will be a Communication open'd between it and Stockholm, which lies on the Baltic.

On Sunday last was published in all the Churches in this City, the King's Order forbidding all Jews, Players with Cups and Balls, Rope-dancers, Savoyards, Fellows that sell Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, and in general all Vagabonds or Beggars to enter this Kingdom. By another Order, considerable Rewards are proposed for the killing all sorts of Birds of Prey, and other Animals that do Mischief in the Country. The Offices which it was said would be set up for registering all Foreign Stuffs, in pursuance of the Royal Ordinance in the Year 1739, have been actually open'd in this City and Suburbs.

Besides the Assurance-Office which is already open'd

in this City, there is another about to be set up, in which the richest Merchants are concern'd. This last will be on the same foot with that of Amsterdam, and by this means it is proposed to keep great Sums of Money in the Kingdom, which hitherto our Traders have been forc'd to employ abroad. Our Woollen Manufactures go on extremely well, insomuch that we every Day increase the Number of our Workmen, and vary the Stuffs which are of our Fabric. To prevent any Inconveniences that may follow from the Want of a sufficient Quantity of Wool, his Majesty has been pleased to promise, by an Ordinance lately published, a Reward of forty Crowns ready Money for every live Sheep above two Year old, that shall be brought from England or Spain, besides an Exemption of all Duties on Importation. Besides, Care has been taken to lay out Sheep-Walks in all Parts of the Kingdom, under the Direction of Mr. Ahstroms Counsellor of Commerce, who resided many Years as Consul in England. There is also a Provincial Shepherd fix'd in every Province, who is to take Care that every thing be provided for the Subsistence of the Sheep; and for this he has not only a good Salary, but is also honour'd with the Title of Commissary. If their new Preceptors in Politics can teach the Swedes nothing better than the Noble Art of Sheep-stealing, they are not like to thrive any more by the Arts of Peace than they have hitherto done by a War, which is none of their own making. The best of it is, that the Swedes are a very fickle People, and therefore it is more than probable they will not continue long in this Mind; and if they do, our Vigilance will prevent its turning to their Advantage.

Ratisbon, March 5. Tho' we were batter'd not long ago with the Hopes that his Imperial Majesty would shortly leave Frankfurt, in order to return at the Head of an Army into his Electoral Dominions; yet we have now the strongest Assurances that he will still remain there, at least for another Month. There likewise runs a Rumour, that the Imperial Dyet will be transfer'd from hence to Bamberg, which wou'd go near to ruin this City. We have some Letters from Bohemia which say, that the French have lately imposed a Tax upon the City of Prague, from 10 to 50 Florins a House, to be paid in five Days; that the Archbishop was taxed at 4000 Florins, and the Jesuits College as high.

*Extract of a private Letter from Leghorn, Feb. 17.*  
We have had for some time past very fine Weather, and were beginning to take the best Measures we could for re-building our Houses, but are at present much dispirited, on account of two Shocks which happen'd Yesterday and To-day. They were indeed but slight, and as far as I have Information did very little if any Mischief; but then they prove that the Earth has not regain'd its Stability, with which we flatter'd ourselves, and therefore our Project of re-building is at a Stand. There never was any Desolation comparable to that which has happen'd among the Spanish Troops, and this without doubt is the true Reason why they have remain'd so long inactive.

*Extract from the Paris Almanac.*

Hague, March 3. According to Letters from Frankfurt, the Electoral College are about to publish shortly a Monitory, by which all the Subjects of the Empire will be enjoin'd to quit the Service of the Queen of Hungary, in case that Prince shall refuse to listen to the exhortatory Letters from the said College, and in consequence thereof lay down her Arms. But say some, the Queen of Hungary having attack'd no body, is there any thing more unjust, according to the Law of Nature, than to restrain her from defending herself? Ought all the Inhabitants of Austria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, &c. and all the Subjects of the Queen of Hungary to be consider'd in this Case as Subjects of the Empire? and shall this Paradox suffice to untye their Allegiance to their Sovereign, and to involve them in the Guilt of Perjury and Treason, by deserting their Oaths and quiting her Service? — Yes certainly, in the Judgment of this French Casuist, otherwise why is such a Step expected from the Electoral College? or why did a neighbouring Power set such an Example by the Breach of the most solemn Treaties? Questionless the French do not expect their Allies should be more squeamish than themselves; if they did, why was this Letter-writer permitted thus to insult the Electoral College?

The Death of Count Sinzendorff Chancellor and Prime Minister to the Queen of Hungary, and the Removal of the British Minister, ought to be considered as two Events from which that Prince may draw great Advantages. All the World have been long persuaded, that a strict Correspondence was maintained between these Ministers and the Minister of France, whose System at present without doubt is much embroil'd, and

of which our last Letters from Paris give us the strongest Assurances. At least, if the Queen of Hungary uses these lucky Incidents as she ought, we flatter ourselves she will find some Prince of the Empire who will espouse the Cause of Justice and the due Performance of Treaties. All Bavaria is conquer'd except Ingolstadt, nor is it capable of making much Resistance. — This Paragraph I take to be the strongest Justification of those it seems intended to wound. Is France so honest as to inform her Neighbours to her own Disadvantage? Is she so weak as to suffer a News-writer to blab her Secrets? or, is she cunning enough to distract other Nations while she pursues her own Schemes? I leave these Queries, the Genius and Politicks of France consider'd, to the Decision of the impartial Reader.

Marshal Beleisle formed the Plan of engaging the Allies to march directly to Vienna, on a Supposition that the three Austrian Armies, viz. that of Prince Charles of Lorraine, that of Count Khevenhiller, and that of Prince Sax-Hildburghausen, would be obliged to quit Bohemia and Bavaria in order to succour Austria; the King of Prussia undertook in Person the Execution of this Plan; all however has ended or rather is like to end quite otherwise than was expected; the Queen of Hungary has a fourth Army composed partly of the Nobility of that Kingdom and partly of the Old Regiments which in the Reign of the late Emperor serv'd on the Frontiers of Turkey; and this Army advancing, just as all things were ready, to the Frontiers of Silesia, Moravia, and Austria, are likely to dispute the Entrance with the Allies.

*Extract from the Paris Almanac.*

Hague, March 6. It may be esteem'd the most favourable Occurrence that cou'd possibly have fallen out for the English, that the King of Sardinia has declar'd for the Queen of Hungary at so critical a Juncture as this, when only two Transports of Spanish Forces are arriv'd in Italy, and can do nothing without the third, which the English themselves may easily intercept. France indeed might send an Army to the Succour of the Spaniards, but that Crown is oblig'd to dispatch 5000 Men into Germany, and as many more into Flanders; so that the subduing the Queen of Hungary is like to prove no easy Matter, if other Powers should follow the Example of Sardinia.

They write from Brussels, by Letters of the 16th ult. that a Courier was arriv'd from Paris, with Dispatches from Baron Wasner, her Majesty's Minister at that Court, wherein we find Things that were little expected, and in particular that there were Hopes of the Queen's submitting to the Conditions prescribed to her by France. The Truth is, that Prince appears less inclin'd to take such a Step than ever; on the contrary, it is said she has Thoughts of declaring herself Electress of Bavaria, and of receiving Homage and Fealty as such, after the Manner in which the new Emperor declar'd himself King of Bohemia. — But he was an Ally of FRANCE.

We learn from Ratisbon, that the Auxiliary Troops with which the Elector Palatine has furnish'd his Imperial Majesty are arrived in Bavaria, and were making all the Haste they could to relieve Ingolstadt, the only Place the Bavarians have left, and which is menac'd with a Siege.

*H O M E P O R T S.*

Falmouth, March 6. Wind N. N. E. Arrived the Jenny, Broad, and the Susanna, Willard, from Dover, both for this Place; the King George Packet, Blewett, from Lisbon; the Happy Return, —, from Brightelmston; the Dolphin, —, from Lymington; the Providence, Horwood, from Chichester for this Port. Sail'd the True Friend, Lower, and the Cleve, Rice, both for London; and the Robert, Bateman, for Rotterdam. Remains the Eagle Packer.

Cowes, March 8. Wind W. Last Saturday came in the John and Elizabeth, Spragg, from Dartmouth for Midleburgh; and Yesterday the Diamond, White, from Bristol for London, and are both just now sail'd.

Dover, March 9. Wind S. W. Came in the Fly, Reynolds, from Yarmouth for Falmouth; and the Industry, Andrews, from London for Dartmouth. Sail'd the John and Diana, Watson, for Lymington; the Mermaid, Littledale, and the Three Friends, Mackay, both for Rotterdam.

Deal, March 9. Wind S. E. Remained as per last. Arrived the Recovery, Costes, from Liverpool; the Scipio Fire-ship, from Portsmouth; the True Friend, Lower, from Leghorn, last from Falmouth.

Gravesend, March 10. Sail'd by the Duke of Kingston, Merriton, from Bologna; the Port Galley, Friend, from Oporto.

Arrived

Arrived  
At Liverpool, the Byrne, Walker, from Oporto.

L O N D O N, March 11.

The Thomas and Mary, Beaty, from Bristol for Lisbon, is taken and carried into St. Sebastians.

The Duke of Cumberland, Moore, from Cork to Jamaica, is taken by a Spanish Privateer called the Pilgrim, of 14 Guns and 150 Men, and carried into St. Sebastians the 15th of February.

The New Kent, Cole, from Bristol to Virginia, is taken by a Spanish Privateer from Bilbao; but is not carried in.

The Byrne, Walker, arrived at Liverpool from Oporto, was attack'd by a Spanish Privateer, but Capt Walker made a stout Resistance, beat him off, and sav'd four or five Ships more that were in Company from being taken.

On Tuesday Night last died of a Fever at her Father's House in Piccadilly, the only Daughter of the Right Hon. William Pulteney, Esq. She was in the 13th Year of her Age, a beautiful young Lady, of fine Accomplishments. Words can't express the Parents Grief for such a Loss!

Yesterday, as we are inform'd, a Most Noble Peer waited on his Majesty and resign'd those great Posts in which he had been lately reinstated.

The Right Hon. the House of Peers have adjourn'd till Tomorrow; and his Majesty is not expected there till Tuesday next.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards, who was the Turkey Company's Chaplain at Aleppo, being dead on his Way home to take Possession of two Livings, which were to have been presented him by a Member of that Company, we hear they intend shortly to choose another Chaplain for that Place.

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening  
at London-Bridge. } 02 55 | 03 10

Bank Stock, 137 1-4th to 136 3-4ths. India, 158 to 157 3-4ths. South Sea, 103 1-2th to 3-8ths. Old Annuity, 112 3-8ths to 1-4th. New ditto, 110 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 86. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 31. 16 to 17 s. to 16 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 31. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies, 99 3-4ths. English Copper, 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, 94 1-half. Million Bank, 113 1-half. Equivalent, 112.

Admiralty Office, March 10, 1741.  
W hereas his Majesty's Skip the St. George at Portmouth is preparing to go to Sea, with all possible Dispatch, it is the Direction of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Men belonging to her do immediately repair on board to their Duty, on pain not only of losing their Wages, but of being apprehended, and tried as Deserters.

Tho. Corbett.

Bank, January 15, 1741.  
W hereas Information has been given at the Bank, that JOHN WAITE, their late Cashier, was seen lately at a certain Inn some Distance from London; and it being supposed that he is about to make his Escape out of the Land, this therefore is to give Notice to all Captains, Masters of Ships or Small Vessels, Fishermen, Innkeepers, &c. That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said JOHN WAITE, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

N. B. The said JOHN WAITE is about Forty-one Years of Age, and about Five Feet Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, but travels somewhat disguised.

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